

OVER 100 DEAD ON THE JENA

Frightful Scenes When French Battleship's Magazine Blew Up.

VESSEL A TOTAL WRECK.

Water Turned Into Dry Dock to Stop Devastating Explosions.

Brave Men Face Storm of Projectiles to Open Floodgates—Many of the Dead Smothered by Fumes From Deadly Explosives in Shell and Cartridges—Some Blistered—People Ashore Struck by Ghostly Mist—Great Damage in the Naval Buildings—Maddened Crowd Besieges Dock Yard Reviling the Government—Many Cautious Tales as to the Cause of the Disaster.

Special Cable Despatches to THE SUN.

PARIS, March 12.—To the terrible series of disasters suffered by the French fleet by the loss of the Sully, Jean Bart, Lutin and Farfadet was added to-day the loss of the battleship Jena, which Admiral Bienaimé called one of the few units fulfilling the conditions of modern naval war.

She is now a mass of shapeless ruins enclosing mutilated corpses. Twenty-one officers and 655 men were on board when the catastrophe happened. At 7 o'clock this evening 360 men answered to the roll call and about fifty were in the hospitals.

The latest reports from Toulon place the number of killed at one hundred and the injured at 150. The Ministry of Marine declines to give the numbers, but says they are less than the newspapers state.

At exactly 1:30 a terrible explosion shook the air. Every one in Toulon believed that an earthquake had occurred and rushed outdoors. In a few moments there was another explosion, even more terrible than the first, and then a third.

At the same time thick clouds of smoke arose from the port. A crowd poured like a torrent toward the arsenal and the port, but the gate was kept closed and little could be seen but whirlwinds of smoke, which hid the battleship Jena, while destruction after destruction followed.

After a long wait a few human beings were seen being led forth. The work of searching for the dead and wounded was carried on by tremendous efforts, for the explosion wrecked not only the Jena, but according to some of the stories three arsenals and workshops, also. The corpses found were horribly disfigured and terribly burned.

It is impossible to learn from the survivors how the explosion was caused. Some say that the torpedo men were manipulating a torpedo, which, under some shock exploded. The violence was so great that two 305 millimeter shells in the explosives magazine collided and exploded, starting the fire.

The gases so produced being compressed in the magazine caused the other explosions. The explosives were hurled immense distances over the town and suburbs. Many people were injured by the flying debris. One baby was killed by a shell.

A sailor who escaped said that when the first explosion occurred it was thought by some that the Jena had slipped off the blocks and fallen against the dock wall, but the men on deck raised the cry for everybody to save himself.

At the same moment the second explosion came. There arose a cry of anguish and men threw themselves in every direction. Some jumped overboard and dashed themselves to pieces on the bottom of the dock. Some were hurled against the walls of buildings.

By 5 o'clock the fire was almost mastered, but it was some hours before any search of the wreck was possible.

The theory of spontaneous combustion is generally held, as the black powder with which the shells were charged is subject to alterations. The shells were often examined for this reason.

The Jena had been put in the dock for repairs and to have her machinery overhauled. Fortunately no men were working outside of her, it being lunch time. Those who fell into the dry dock, if they escaped crushing out their brains, must have been suffocated by the gases.

When the first explosion occurred the Maritime Prefect called for six men to open the valves of the dock behind the Jena. The men volunteered for the work.

Ensign Rousse first tried, and a shell decapitated him. Another man immediately took his place amid a hail of projectiles. All who took part in the work were injured, but the others not seriously.

The first attempts to let the water into the dock were unsuccessful. It is reported that the necessary keys could not be found. The warship La Patrie fired a shot at the dock gate to make a breach. The shot struck the gate and then skipped along the arsenal wall, passing close to a sentry before burying itself.

Toulon has become a city of mourning. The shops are closed and to-night the theatres gave no performances. The Mayor has proclaimed a period of general mourning. This evening he visited the parents of a baby that was killed. The infant was 800 metres from the Jena when it was hit.

Commandant Adigard was in the cabin of the Jena when the explosion occurred. He had ordered a boat to go ashore in, but his cabin was reduced to fragments.

About fifty were seriously injured. The

NEW FIRE INSURANCE POLICY.

Bill at Albany Provides for One such Shorter and Simpler.

ALBANY, March 12.—Senator Tully and Assemblyman Wells introduced a bill to-day providing for a new form of fire insurance policy, as the result of a widespread demand for the simplification of the present form. The original work of revising the policies was undertaken by Henry Evans, president of the Continental Fire Insurance Company, and the legal work has been done by David Ramsey.

The form of policy as presented to the Legislature is the product of the combined efforts of insurance authorities in all parts of the country. The new policy is one-third shorter than the present standard form; it has marginal headings and distinct classifications which will prove a great convenience to policyholders.

Perhaps the most important changes are the omission of the "fallen building" clause, under which many companies evaded payment of the San Francisco fire losses, and the addition of a clause requiring the insurance companies to refund excessive premiums where it appears that the property has been insured for more than its value. The new form removes the restrictions as to the use of petroleum and kerosene and deprives the company of the power to make a technical defence by striking out the requirement that the policyholder must secure a Magistrate's certificate of loss.

Another section in favor of the public and against the company is the removal of the clause by which the beginning of foreclosure proceedings or notice of judicial sale terminated the insurance.

The bill will be introduced in the Senate to-day.

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\$40,000,000 SUGAR TRUST SUIT.

Real Estate Trust Co. Now Asks Punitive Damages Because of Segal's Map.

PHILADELPHIA, March 12.—Former District Attorney John C. Bell to-day prepared the papers in a \$40,000,000 suit against the American Sugar Refining Company to be brought on behalf of the Real Estate Trust Company.

The suit will be filed in this city in a few days. It is a fellow suit to that filed in New York last Friday on behalf of the Pennsylvania Sugar Refining Company, which alleges that it was crushed by the trust.

Adolph Segal was the promoter of the Pennsylvania Sugar Refining Company, which was designed to rival the American Sugar Refining Company. Once before he had started a similar plant and before it turned a wheel sold it to the sugar trust for \$1,000,000. This time, it is charged, the trust determined to break Segal rather than buy him out, and, going further, to break his back.

Frank K. Hipple, president of the Real Estate Trust Company, who committed suicide as a result of the failure of the concern, Hipple had advanced thousands of dollars to Segal's Pennsylvania Sugar Refining, dipping into the bank's funds to get it.

Incidentally the Real Estate Trust Company was broken and Hipple took his life. It was declared to-night that the \$40,000,000 suit for damages is only the beginning of a crusade against the sugar company and criminal proceedings under the Sherman anti-trust law.

BALKAN TROUBLE FEARED.

Murder of Petko Petkov—Prince Ferdinand Hears Home.

Sofia, March 12.—Petroff, who assassinated M. Petkov, the Premier of Bulgaria, yesterday, declares to-day that he committed the act to free Bulgaria.

VIENNA, March 12.—Prince Ferdinand of Bulgaria, who intended to go from Paris to Biarritz to visit King Edward, abandoned his plan as soon as he learned of M. Petkov's murder and started at once for home. He arrived here this evening and started for Sofia on a special train.

Messages from Sofia received here persist in declaring that the assassination was political and that there were at least four conspirators besides Petroff. Two of these have been arrested. One of the prisoners is Editor Knoff of the Balkan Tribune.

In political quarters here it is feared that the incident is indicative of coming trouble in Bulgaria and consequently of danger to the Balkans. The situation to-night is regarded as extremely problematical.

MR. SPURGEON RESIGNS.

His Health Poor—Latent Discontent Since His Father Died.

LONDON, March 12.—The Rev. Thomas Spurgeon, pastor of the Metropolitan Tabernacle, here this evening resigned, partly owing to ill health, which interfered with his coping with the difficulties of his busy charge. The deacons oppose the resignation and suggest that he take a long holiday. The question will be submitted to a meeting of the members of the church in April, when a poll will be taken.

Although his pastorate has not been marred by any active disagreement, there has long existed a latent discontent, due to the overruling of the preference of those members who wished the Rev. Mr. Pierson to succeed the Rev. Charles H. Spurgeon, father of the present incumbent, who died in 1892. Mr. Pierson is now in London.

It is understood that if the resignation is accepted Mr. Spurgeon will take a rest and then accept the pastorate of a smaller church which has been offered to him.

HAVILAND TAKEN TO JAIL.

Alleged Stock Swindler Barely Misses Rough Usage at Scranton.

SCRANTON, Pa., March 12.—James T. Haviland, who is alleged to have swindled 200 Scrantonians out of \$23,000, was this afternoon taken from his room in the Hotel Jermyn and locked up in default of \$1,000 bail.

Previous to his commitment, had it not been for the vigilance of his guards, Haviland would have been roughly handled.

Upon receiving a request for more time from Haviland's attorneys, who are in New York trying to get enough money to make good the losses, it was decided to take the prisoner to the country jail.

WILL HAVE SEPARATE TRIALS.

State Elects Not to Prosecute Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone Jointly.

BOISE, Idaho, March 12.—It was decided to-day by the attorneys for the prosecution in the Moyer-Haywood-Pettibone case to try the defendants separately. It has not yet been determined which of the prisoners will be tried first, but it will be either Haywood or Pettibone. It is predicted here that unless the State succeeds in convicting Haywood and Pettibone the case against Moyer will be dropped.

TAKE SLOW TRAIN IF YOU WISH.

Pennsylvania Central and Great Northern 18 Hour Train Seriously.

CHICAGO, March 12.—Representatives of the New York Central and Pennsylvania lines smiled to-day when asked about the effort made to bring about slower service between Chicago and New York.

They suggested there are slower trains now by which any one afraid of the eighteen hour schedule may travel.

MRS. SAGE GIVES \$10,000,000

TO FOUND A TRUST FOR GENERAL CHARITABLE WORK.

To Be Known as the Sage Foundation and Be National in Scope—Social Conditions to Be Studied and Remedied—R. W. de Forest and Helen Gould Trustees.

ALBANY, March 12.—Mrs. Russell Sage has set aside \$10,000,000 to be known as the Sage Foundation, which is incorporated in a bill introduced by Senator George B. Agnew and Assemblyman Ezra Prentice. The trustees of the foundation are Robert W. de Forest, Cleveland H. Dodge, Daniel C. Gilman, John M. Glenn, Miss Helen Gould, Mrs. William B. Rice and Miss Louisa L. Schuyler.

Mrs. Sage, through her attorney, R. W. de Forest, makes the following statement concerning the foundation:

"I have set aside \$10,000,000 for the endowment of this foundation. Its object is the improvement of social and living conditions in the United States.

"The means to that end will include research, publication, education, the establishment and maintenance of charitable and beneficial activities, agencies and institutions and the aid of any such activities, agencies and institutions already established.

"It will be within the scope of such a foundation to investigate and study the causes of adverse social conditions, including ignorance, poverty and vice, to suggest how these conditions can be remedied or ameliorated, and to put into operation any appropriate means to that end.

"It will also be within the scope of such a foundation to establish any new agency necessary to carry out any of its conclusions and equally to contribute to the resources of any existing agencies which are doing efficient and satisfactory work, just as the present general education fund, organized to promote higher education, is aiding existing colleges and universities.

"While its scope is broad it should, preferably, not undertake to do within that scope what is now being done or is likely to be effectively done by other individuals or by other agencies with less resources. It will be its aim to take up the larger and more difficult problems, and to take them up, so far as possible, in such a manner as to secure cooperation and aid in their solution. In some instances it may wisely initiate movements with the expectation of having them maintain themselves unaided after once being started. In other instances it may start movements with the expectation of carrying them on itself. Income only will be used for its charitable purposes because the foundation is to be permanent and its action continuous. It may, however, make investments for social betterment which themselves produce income.

"While having its headquarters in New York city, where Mr. Sage and I have lived and where social problems are most pressing and complicated, partly by reason of its extent and partly because it is the port of entry for about a million immigrants a year, the foundation will be national in its scope and in its activities.

"I have sought to select as my trustees men and women who are familiar with social problems and who can bring to their solution not only zeal and interest but experience and judgment."

Robert W. de Forest was chairman of the New York State Tenement House Commission of 1900, appointed by Gov. Roosevelt, and later became first Tenement House Commissioner of the city of New York. He has been president of the New York Charity Organization Society for nearly twenty years. He was president of the National Conference of Charities which met at Atlanta in 1903, and filled the same office in the national conference which met at Philadelphia last year. He was chairman of the Mayor's committee for California relief last spring. He is a trustee of the Presbyterian Hospital and other New York charitable institutions.

Cleveland H. Dodge is chairman of the executive committee of the Red Cross Society in New York, an officer of the International Young Men's Christian Association, and inherits many other public trusts from his father, the late William E. Dodge.

Daniel C. Gilman has an international reputation as an educator and a philanthropist. He has been successively professor at Yale, president of the University of California, president of Johns Hopkins University at Baltimore and first president of the Carnegie Institute. He is a trustee of the General Education Fund, the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching, the Baltimore Charity Organization Society.

John M. Glenn has been prominent for many years in all national conferences of charities. He was president of the Washington meeting of 1901. He is a manager of many charitable institutions in his native city of Baltimore, and for the last few years has been head of its Department of Public Charities. He is a man of means and social position who has made charitable work his profession.

Miss Helen Gould is well known for her own benefactions. She has been a lifelong friend of Mrs. Sage.

Mrs. William B. Rice has been for many years the president of the State Charities Aid Association of New York.

Miss Louisa L. Schuyler, like Mrs. Rice, is one of the officers of the New York State Charities Aid Association, of which she is the founder. She was prominently identified with the Sanitary Commission of the civil war.

BULLET IN HIS HEAD.

Body Found Cut in Two by Train Near Mount Kisco.

MOUNT KISCO, March 12.—The body of Henry Buckley, a young butcher of this place, was cut in two between here and Chappaqua by a passenger train on the Harlem division of the New York Central due here at 10:35 this morning. A bullet hole was found in his head. Coroner Squire of Ossining says that Buckley was undoubtedly murdered and his body left on the rails.

Buckley spent yesterday in New York. At 8 o'clock this morning he got off a train at Chappaqua and is supposed later to have started for Mount Kisco on foot. The engineer of the train that hit the body saw it too late. Buckley's gold watch was found on the track 100 feet away.

Buckley was brought up here and had no enemies so far as is known.

ICE SMASHES TROLLEY CAR.

Killing Conductor and Injuring Five Others—Accident in Niagara Gorge.

NIAGARA FALLS, N. Y., March 12.—An immense icicle broke from the Niagara cliff early this morning and when it struck the slope of the bank it became an avalanche of ice and rushed with great force down upon a belt line car on the Niagara gorge road.

Conductor Joseph Benzer was killed by the piece of ice. Motorman Hyatt was injured, B. S. Lindsey of Pittsburgh had one arm dislocated, while Mrs. Lindsey suffered from shock, as did also Dr. and Mrs. Norvill of Sioux City, Ia.

On January 29 high water washed away a portion of the gorge road tracks, and the car was just leaving the single track section to enter the double track. Conductor and motorman were throwing the ice clogged switch when the ice fell. The car was badly damaged.

The injured passengers were brought to this city, where they received medical attention. All left for home to-night.

The accident occurred at the Whirlpool Rapids right below the steel arch railroad bridge.

FIRST NEGRO RHODES SCHOLAR.

He is a Harvard Senior and His Home is in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, March 12.—The Rhodes scholarship for the State of Pennsylvania has this year been awarded to a colored man. He is Alain LeRoy Locke, 712 South Twelfth street, this city, a senior at Harvard University.

In the will of the late Cecil Rhodes it is provided that color or religion shall make no difference in the selection of the candidate, and Locke was chosen on his merits. There were five who passed the examinations which were held at Lafayette College on January 17 and 18, and of these Locke was deemed the best fitted to receive the award.

NO RAID ON THE RAILROADS.

COMMERCE COMMISSION DOESN'T PLAN A SWEEPING INQUIRY.

Mr. Morgan's Conference With Roosevelt Has a Reassuring Effect—The President Wishes to Allay Uneasiness—Harriman Mayn't Be Forced to Answer Questions.

WASHINGTON, March 12.—It is learned from an authoritative source that the Government and the Interstate Commerce Commission do not contemplate what was described as "a general raid" on the railroads. Assurances were given to-night that the Interstate Commerce Commission has no intention, certainly no present intention, of making a searching inquiry in the recess of Congress into the financial operations of railroads.

There is every reason to believe that the Administration and the commission appreciate the danger to business interests that might come from a wholesale investigation that would accomplish little of value and would probably do much harm.

As an evidence of the conservative spirit which prevails in the commission it was pointed out to-night that there was only one order for an inquiry on the books of the commission. This concerns the Great Northern and the Northern Pacific, against which complaint has been made that these two roads are violating the order of the United States Supreme Court for a dissolution of the Northern Securities Company.

Nothing whatever has been done by the commission with reference to the refusal of E. H. Harriman to answer certain questions. When the commission returned to Washington after hearing Mr. Harriman in New York it was intimated that an application would be made to the United States Court for the Southern District of New York to issue an order requiring Mr. Harriman to answer.

The commission, however, has done nothing and if it takes up the matter at all it will not be until after there has been an official determination by the commission whether the Southern Pacific and the Union Pacific are competing lines. On April 4 the commission will hear argument by representatives of the railroads and the Government as to whether the two systems are competitors. The matter of compelling Mr. Harriman to answer will not be considered, if at all, until the question of competition has been determined.

A member of the Interstate Commerce Commission said to-night:

"The Government has no intention of enforcing the interstate commerce act in a revengeful spirit. No harsh measures will be adopted. It is my belief that the present uneasiness in the railroad world is a manifestation of a condition showing that railroad men are beginning to experience a sense of responsibility to the law and the public."

"The people will no longer tolerate what is known as high finance, overcapitalization and stock manipulation. Railroad men are now realizing that the solvent of the business depends upon a ready and willing compliance with the law. They can ill afford in these piping times to scoff and jeer at the law and those who are charged with the duty of enforcing it."

J. P. Morgan's interview with President Roosevelt last night has apparently already had a good effect. While there is no official announcement that the President is willing to take any definite step to "allay public anxiety," it is my belief that the President has taken the impression prevails that the statement made by Mr. Morgan following the conference will have practically the same influence as if the President had himself made a declaration of a reassuring nature.

It was said at the White House to-day that Mr. Morgan's statement was authorized. After the conference arranged for by Mr. Morgan between President Roosevelt and President McKinley, the Pennsylvania Newnan of the New York Central, Huggitt of the Chicago and Northwestern and Mellen of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Mr. Roosevelt, it is expected, will authorize a statement in regard to what takes place at the conference, and what he will have to say will be of a reassuring character. The day for the conference has not been set, but it will probably take place very soon.

Senator Roosevelt was in the morning the President's opinion here is that he will not continue any invitation that will injure the country at large.

CONFERENCE AT WHITE HOUSE

Over Restrictions Placed on Southern States by New Immigration Law.

WASHINGTON, March 12.—A long conference was held at the White House to-night in regard to the obstacles which the new immigration law has placed in the way of Southern States in their desire to secure desirable white immigrants from Europe.

In addition to President Roosevelt were present Secretary Straus of the Department of Commerce and Labor, ex-Gov. Heywood of North Carolina, James Bronson Reynolds, special investigator, and others. The Southern men wanted the President to declare that the continued prosperity of the Southern States depended in a measure upon a large influx of European laborers.

OCEANIC S. S. CO. TROUBLES.

Loss of Mail Contract and Subsidy Bill Failure Causes Withdrawal of Vessels.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 2.—The affairs of the Oceanic Steamship Company were shown to be in bad condition at the annual stockholders' meeting, and its continuance in the trans-Pacific trade is a matter of doubt.

Three principal steamers, the Sierra, the Sonoma, and the Ventura, plying between this port and Australia, have been discontinued and the service of the Alaska to Honolulu and the Mariposa to Tahiti may be withdrawn.

Among the causes assigned for this action is the withdrawal of the New Zealand Government's mail contract last month, worth \$100,000 a year to the company, and the failure of the subsidy bill in Congress.

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Pennsylvania Central and Great Northern 18 Hour Train Seriously.

CHICAGO, March 12.—Representatives of the New York Central and Pennsylvania lines smiled to-day when asked about the effort made to bring about slower service between Chicago and New York.

They suggested there are slower trains now by which any one afraid of the eighteen hour schedule may travel.

So far as the roads are concerned, these officials said, the question was one purely of demand and supply.

HAAS'S RESTAURANT & RATHSKELLER.

Park Road Bldg., opp. Post Office.

For ladies downtown. Luncheon and dinner. Music.

SHORTEST, QUICKEST FLORIDA ROUTE.

Is Seaboard Air Line through Pensacola, Camden, Columbia, Jacksonville. Office 110 Broadway.

DIED IN A TUNNEL AIR PUMP.

Foreman Sucked In and His Lungs Sucked Flat in a Minute.

Evans Collier, foreman of a gang in shaft No. 2 of the Belmont tunnel, ventured too close to the intake of a big suction pump near the tunnel entrance at Forty-second street and the East River yesterday afternoon. The pump was sounding away at its job of keeping an air pressure of 35 pounds to the square inch on the submarine workers, and Collier, losing his balance, was sucked in.

The pump was stopped for a moment and Collier was pulled out, dead. Dr. McCourt, the tunnel physician, found that all the air had been sucked from the lungs and the lungs had collapsed, admitting a rush of blood.

Coroner Artiehl says that he will have an autopsy on the body at the Morgue to-day and later an inquisition to see who is responsible. Collier lived at 505 West Forty-ninth street and was married last October.

MASCOT FROM A. G. VANDERBILT.

His Offer to Give a Successor to Pinkie Gladly Accepted by Fire Fighters.

Pinkie, the dog mascot of Engine 39 at Fire Headquarters, fell down the pole hole last week and was killed. The firemen were very fond of the dog and they felt his loss keenly. Foreman Levy of the company received a letter yesterday from Alfred G. Vanderbilt saying that Mr. Vanderbilt had read of the death of Pinkie and would be glad to send the firemen of Engine 39 a Dalmatian puppy to replace Pinkie, if the firemen were willing. This puppy, Mr. Vanderbilt said, should be the best and strongest marked six-month-old dog that could be found in his kennels at Oakland farm, Newport. The firemen were greatly pleased and asked Commissioner Lantry for permission to accept the offer. The Commissioner, who is himself a lover of dogs, directed that a letter be sent to Mr. Vanderbilt accepting the offer and thanking him for his thoughtfulness.

FLATTERED, MR. STORK ANSWERS.

Promise of Babies in the Future to a Small Detroit Girl.

When Secretary Loughman of the Park Board opened his letters yesterday he found this addressed in a childish handwriting to "Mr. Stork, Central Park, New York city":

DEAR MR. STORK: Please bring me a baby boy—a white baby. Do you bring the clothes, too? Yours truly, FRANCES STEVENS.

P. S. I like you, Mr. Stork.

Mr. Loughman answered the letter as follows:

DEAR LITTLE FRIEND: We are all out of babies at the present time. We expect new lot soon and will not forget you. You will have to furnish the clothes yourself. Yours very truly, WALTER LOUGHMAN, Secretary of the Park Board.

JUROR REBUKES LAWYERS.

Thought There Was Too Much Fun Going On for a Murder Trial.

Juror No. 3, John G. Snyder, arose in the jury box in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, Jersey City, yesterday at the opening of the afternoon session of the trial of Giovanni Baptista Bianco for the murder of Amadeo Benevento at New Durham, on November 20, 1905, and addressing Judge John A. Blair said:

"May it please the Court, I have noticed that the opposing counsel have engaged in a great deal of facetious repartee during the progress of this case. A murder trial is a very serious proceeding and I would suggest that the lawyers be instructed to eliminate all witicism at each other's expense."

Assistant Prosecutor of the Pleas George T. Vickers, who appeared for the State, and Lawyer Alexander Simpson, counsel for the defendant, looked at each other and smiled, but Judge Blair said that the counsel, having heard the protest of the juror, would kindly govern themselves accordingly.

TRIAL FOR WALSH AND HALPIN.

They Will Have to Answer for Poolroom Halted Over Their Heads.

Charges will probably be preferred against Joseph Walsh and Capt. Halpin of the West Sixty-third street station, over whose heads a poolroom in upper Broadway was raided two weeks ago by Third Deputy Commissioner Hanson. Commissioner Bingham wouldn't admit yesterday that Chief Inspector Cortright had drawn up a complaint against the two officers, but he intimated that they will likely be in the trial room within a short time.

ITALIAN AMBASSADOR MAY QUIT.

Prefers European Post Because His Wife Is a Poor Sailor.

WASHINGTON, March 12.—The Italian Ambassador has received word from his wife, the Baroness des Planches, that she will not come to America this spring. The Baroness has spent the winter with her mother, who has been seriously ill.

The Ambassador will sail early this spring to join his wife in Italy, and it is rumored in diplomatic circles that he will not return. It has been known for a long time that the Ambassador preferred a European post largely because his wife is a poor sailor and dreads crossing the ocean. He is now the dean of the Diplomatic Corps and has been reluctant to relinquish this much desired honor.

KELSEY TO BE HEARD TO-DAY.

And Has No Intention of Resigning Afterward as His Friends Urge.

ALBANY, March 12.—State Superintendent of Insurance Otto Kelsey will have a hearing to-morrow afternoon before the Senate Judiciary Committee. The attitude of Mr. Kelsey is causing his friends in the Senate not a little distress of mind.

It is known that they have advised him to resign immediately after the hearing, but he has refused to entertain any such proposition.

Some of the friends of Mr. Kelsey think he believes he has enough votes to prevent his removal, but they say he is making a foolish mistake in entertaining any such idea. There is a rumor going the rounds that possibly Supt. Kelsey's counsel, Edward W. Hatch of New York, may spring a surprise at the hearing by questioning the jurisdiction of the committee.

The hearing is to be held in the Senate chamber. It is the intention to continue the hearing until Mr. Kelsey has finished, and it may extend over, until Friday.

TELLS OF TALK WITH THAW.

White's Brother-in-Law, Clinch Smith, Is Allowed to Testify.

Says He Talked With the Defendant of Stocks and Steamships and the Play, and Thaw Offered to Introduce Him to a "Buxom Brunette"—No Mention of White, but He Kept Looking at the Man Whom He Killed a Few Minutes Later—